

Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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TERMS.

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Missionary Intelligence.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for December.

DOMESTIC.

THE COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

During the two or three years last past, the ordinary receipts for foreign missions have not been equal to the unavoidable expenditures; a circumstance that has proved very embarrassing to the Board. To provide for this deficit, it has been necessary to employ extraordinary means, to make frequent and urgent appeals to the public, and personal applications to those who were known to be the most liberal patrons of missions. This must have been done or a burdensome debt incurred, which is not admissible except in cases of extreme necessity, and then only for a limited period. Nor can the Board continue to meet its wants by special appeals. Such appeals frequently made, lose their force. What then shall be done? Shall we abandon the enterprise? No. God forbid that we should diminish aught from our present forces for sending the gospel to those who are perishing in their sins, and whose hopes of receiving succor from us have just begun to awaken. Instead of diminishing, we must increase our expenditures. The thought of recalling our missionaries, or of diminishing in the least degree our efforts for the conversion of the heathen, or even of remaining stationary where we are, must be resisted;—it must not be indulged for a moment.

No one suitably informed upon the subject can suppose that the ability of the Baptist denomination in the United States, to support foreign missions, has ever been fully called forth.—The Congregationalists of Massachusetts, for two years ending Sept. 1841, contributed seventy-two thousand dollars for foreign missions. Now no one supposes that this people went beyond the measure of their ability in this matter; nor can any one suppose that their ability exceeds that of the Baptist denomination in the United States, and yet, their contributions for this object exceeds the amount raised by all the Baptists in the United States for the year ending April 1841, by the handsome sum of sixteen thousand dollars.

It is admitted that we have now much to do in providing for our own immediate wants. In consequence of the rapid increase of our numbers, we have had to expend much in providing suitable houses for public worship, much for the requisite encouragement of learning, and for supplying the poor and destitute in our own land with the preached word. But notwithstanding our attention to these objects, and to many other things that we may have accomplished, or have intended to accomplish, our congregations might have given double the amount that they have for foreign missions, without perceiving, at the close of the year, except indeed it were in the improvement of their piety, that they had contributed any thing. Yes, we have the ability. This cannot be doubted.

We need obviously a greater measure of piety. There should be in us the same mind that was always in Christ Jesus. We need moreover to be associated together by stronger alliances. Measures must be taken by which every mind and heart may be addressed. For the attainment of these ends, various measures must be adopted—much instruction must be imparted; the adaptedness of the gospel to the wants of sinners must be explained, the nature of the obligation to send the gospel to the destitute must be enforced, and the actual condition of the heathen, and the poor and perishing in other lands, must be spread out before the minds of the people. The obligations to evangelize the world, arise from the relation which we hold to the Lord Jesus Christ as his disciples, must be so impressed upon the mind, if possible, as to be felt with something of the ardor that characterizes the young Christian.

We need concert. We have associated together as the friends of foreign missions; this is our exclusive object, and nothing should be allowed to divert us from it. One must influence another. The pastor must lead forth his people into this field of usefulness. One member must influence another, the image of his own heart must be impressed upon the heart of his brother. One member must set an example worthy of imitation by all the rest.

In our efforts to collect funds, our plans ought to aim, as much as possible, at embracing the entire body of the church, and where there are any members too poor to give, let them be assisted to the means, that they too may enjoy the luxury of giving. The poor widow that hath but two mites, may excel all the rest. Suppose the experiment were made to raise for foreign missions in each church, in 1842, a sum equal to one dollar for each member. Let this be before every church as an object, and if any can surpass it, let them do so, and if any must come short of it, let them submit to it if they must. We do not suppose that every member of the church would be able to raise even this small sum, but let the church see to this, should any be pleased to act upon this plan, and as we have already suggested, let the strong assist the weak, "that there may be an equality." God has made it the duty of every church to do what it can for the universal diffusion of the gospel.—This duty is as plainly taught in the scriptures, as the duty to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and shall a church feel no concern, whether or not its members are living in the healthful discharge of this duty?

Recent Intelligence.

SIAM.—Mr. Dean, who left Bangkok for Singapore on account of sickness in January last, returned in comfortable health on the 8th of May. A few days before his arrival, Mrs. Dean and child had departed for Singapore, in consequence of the threatening illness of the latter, a sea voyage being thought the only means of preserving his life. From subsequent accounts it appears that the means were not effectual. The vessel in which they sailed being short of water, put in at Singora, a port on the western side of the Gulf, about half way distant between Bangkok and Singapore, and while at anchor there, the child died, and was buried in the heights of an island opposite. Mr. Dean, after peaking of the bereavement says.

The circumstances of the case, involving privation and solicitude and suffering, are so to call into requisition that support and consolation, which none but the Christian's God can give; it is hoped that all who love the cause of missions will take occasion from such instances to pray for those who are sent forth to the heathen. They are often placed in circumstances of no ordinary trial, and because they must look alone to God for support, it is none the less desirable that they have the prayers of their christian friends.

The following extract from the same letter gives the state of the Mission, May 28.

Br. Goddard and family, with Mrs. Slaffer, have since been spending their time at the bar,* for a change of air, while I am now the only representative of our mission in Bangkok. The men employed in the Siamese printing department, having finished the work on hand, were discharged a week ago, while the Chinese printing, the school, and the care of the church, fully occupy my time. We have no occasion to be discouraged, but are admonished to renew our confidence in God, who has caused his grace to abound towards us in all our tribulations, and by the fuller manifestations of his love, afforded more satisfactory evidence of his interest in this mission than would have been given by preserving all its members in their accustomed employments. The native brethren are praying that God will no more remove their teachers in corner, but that he will send many more to teach them and their countrymen. There are a few persons out of the church who afford us some encouragement, and two have requested baptism since my return.

Mr. Davenport who accompanied Mrs. Dean, reached Singapore June 4, having been preceded by Mrs. Davenport and child in pursuit of health. Mrs. Davenport continued feeble at the date of our last advices, June 16, and it was expected they would proceed to Penang, which is much resorted to by invalids.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who arrived at Singapore from Batavia before Mr. D., had left for Bangkok.

WEST AFRICA.—Return of Mr. and Mrs. Constantine.—Our latest intelligence from the mission to the Basas is to the first of October. By a letter from Mr. Clarke we learn that the mission has again been afflicted with alarming sickness. Mr. Constantine, whose first attacks of the country fever were comparatively light, giving hope of an early acclimation, has been repeatedly prostrated with disease, till it was manifest that the only alternative to preserve his life was to return to America. His original designation was to the interior by the way of the Niger, in company with Mr. Fielding; but the favorable opportunity presenting for their immediate passage to Fernando Po, at the mouth of that river, and Edina being judged the most favorable place for passing through their acclimation, they remained at that station by the suggestion of the Board, and in accordance with their own judgment and choice, and the advice of their missionary brethren. The issue of this enterprise, in the death of two of their number and the return of Mr. and Mrs. C. is occasion of deep sorrow.

English Missions.

GOSPEL PROPAGATION SOCIETY.

The following particulars, says the Missionary Herald, are taken from the abstract of the annual report as given in the Missionary Register.

By the exertions of many kind and able friends, public meetings have been held during the past year, almost in every county; and the city of London has set an example which the large towns and populous districts throughout the empire may be expected to follow. The result of the whole is, that the annual receipts of the society, from subscriptions and donations, which in the year 1837 were £10,739, amounted in the year 1838 to £10,082, in the year 1839 to £22,641, and in the year 1840, not yet closed, may be estimated at £10,000. So considerable an increase in the short space of three years may be regarded as a proof that the proceedings of the society are approved of by the country at large.

The receipts into the treasury were £75,491, and the payments £32,036.

The society has 99 missionaries in the North American colonies, 34 in the British West Indies, four or five catechists in Calcutta, 18 missionaries and 7 catechists in Madras, and 30 missionaries in Australia and Van Diemen's Land, besides missionaries and schools in Africa and Mauritius.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Missions 11, stations 97, being in Western Africa 13, South Africa no station permanently fixed upon, Mediterranean 4, North India 14, South India 16, Western India 2, Ceylon 4, Australasia 17, West Indies and Guiana 23, N. W. America 4. Laborers, including wives, 1,285, and consisting of 89 English, 14 Lutheran, and 9 native or country-born clergymen, of whom 72 are married; 71 European lay assistants, of whom 48 are married; 5 European female teachers, and 913 native or country-born male and 64 female assistants. Attendants on public worship, 68,493.—Communicants, 4,602. Schools, 693. Scholars

*They returned to Bangkok on the first of June, Mrs. Goddard's health somewhat improved.

35,396, consisting of 5,289 boys, 5,900 girls, 5,646 youths and adults, and 8,561 of whom the sex is not specified.

The numbers given under the heads of attendants and communicants are very imperfect, in consequence of no returns having been received from some of the stations, of defective ones from others. Scholars, excepting adults, are not generally included in the number of attendants on public worship, though in some of the returns they have, we believe, been included.

The receipts and disbursements of the past year, on account of the general fund, were, receipts, £90,604, disbursement £98,630, exhibiting an excess of disbursements over receipts of £8,026.

The large amount of the expenditures is to be traced to the progressive enlargement of most of the missions, through the blessing from above, which has been vouchsafed to their operations.—At no antecedent period have the missions, speaking of them as a whole, presented so favorable a view of the spiritual influence which they have been instrumental in diffusing.

The receipts of the year on account of the fund for disabled missionaries and their families, amounted to £967.

The total receipts of the year, therefore, from all sources were £91,471.

Eleven missionary laborers died during the year, twenty-three returned to England, and thirteen ordained missionaries and six catechists were sent out, with the wives of thirteen, making thirty-two.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Missionaries: in Ireland 23, Sweden 1, Germany 1, France 20, Spain 2, Western Africa 17, South Africa 35, Malta 1, South India 18, North Ceylon 7, South Ceylon 13, New South Wales 7, Australia 4, Van Diemen's Land, 8, New Zealand 14, Friendly Islands 8, Feejee Islands 6, Demarara 7, Honduras 2, West Indies 77, British America 92, total 333—of whom 204 are principally connected with heathen and converts from heathenism, and 159 laborers among European and British Colonies.

Assistants: These missionaries are assisted by 2,331 catechists and readers, and by 396 salaried and 3,947 gratuitous teachers, of whom 5,614 labor in missions among the heathen, and 1,030 among professed Christians.

Members in Society: 84,234; being an increase of 5,730, and consisting of 68,442 chie y among the heathen, and 15,722 from among professed Christians.

Scholars: 56,849, being an increase of 1,771, and consisting of 42,434 chiefly from among the heathen, and 14,415 from among professed Christians.

The society sent out twelve missionaries during the year, seven returned, and nine deceased, and six females.

The total receipts were £90,182, and the disbursements were £109,226.

The debt of the society was, at the end of 1839, £20,871. An excess of expenditure has taken place in 1840, to the amount of £19,044, forming together, at the end of 1840, a debt of £39,916.

From the N. Y. Observer.

A Remarkable Man.

In looking over some old papers a few days since, we met with a letter which throws additional light on the character of a remarkable man. It may be known to many of the readers of the Missionary Herald, that some fifteen or twenty years ago, there lived in the State of Vermont, a man by the name of Samuel Goodell, whose donations to benevolent objects, considering the day in which he lived, and his pecuniary circumstances, were extraordinary, and worthy of being remembered and imitated by Christians at the present time. Jeremiah Everts, Esq., prepared a biographical sketch of this worthy individual, which was published in the Missionary Herald for August, 1825. It has recently appeared in the *Day Spring*, and we gather from it a few facts to give the reader a farther acquaintance with the man whose letter is to follow:

"His property could not at any time have been sold for \$5,000, but he pursued a course of charity, as a business for life, with a laborious self-denial, a hardihood, a perseverance, and an enlarged catholicism, which united formed a character of Christian heroism, as rare as it is honorable.

"About the year 1800, the writer observed a donation of \$100 to the Connecticut Missionary Society, published in the annual accounts as from Mr. Goodell. Such donations were at that time very uncommon in this country, and in regard to that Society, nearly or quite unprecedented. The thought occurred, that doubtless some gentleman of independent fortune had thought proper to take up his residence in the interior of Vermont, and that he considered the society just named a good channel for his pious beneficence. This conclusion was strengthened by seeing a similar donation from the same source, at the return of each successive year, for a considerable period.

"When the American Board of Foreign Missions began its operations, Mr. Goodell did not wait for an agent to visit him, but sent a message (or came himself) more than fifty miles, to a member of the Board, saying that he wished to subscribe \$500 for immutating use, and \$1,000 for the permanent fund. He sent \$50 as earnest money; and he said he would forward the remaining \$450 as soon as he could raise the sum; and would pay the interest annually upon \$1,000 till the principal should be paid. This engagement he punctually complied with, paying the interest, and just before his death transferring notes and bonds secured by mortgages, amounting to \$1,708 37, to which afterwards was added another bond and mortgage of \$350.

"Mr. Goodell had made what he thought suitable provision for his children, as he passed through life. After consulting his wife, he left her such a portion of his estate as was satisfactory

to her, gave several small legacies; and made the Board his residuary legatee. He supposed that the property left to the Board by will, would not be less than \$1,000.

"On visiting Mr. Goodell at his house, you would find no gentleman with an independent fortune; but a plain man, in moderate circumstances, on one of the rudest spots in the neighborhood of the Green Mountains, every dollar of whose property was either gained by severe personal labor, or saved by strict frugality, or received as interest on small sums lent to his neighbors. His house was comfortable; but with the farm on which it stood, was worth only between \$700 and \$1,000. His income was derived principally from a dairy.

"When he took a journey of fifty miles to pay over \$465 of his hard earned property, for the circulation of the scriptures on the other side of the world—a donation which would have been acknowledged as generous from a British nobleman—his whole appearance and equipage would indicate that he was in the plainest class of laboring farmers. All his wearing apparel, at the time of his death, did not equal in value what is often paid for a single garment by persons who cannot afford to expend anything in the way of charity.

"Besides the donations above mentioned, Mr. Goodell made many smaller ones to missionary societies, formed to send the gospel to new settlements. He paid \$50, or more, at one time, to a missionary, whom he employed to preach in the destitute towns near him.

"He aided in the education of pious young men for the ministry, by furnishing them with money for their necessary expenses. He discovered no ostentation, so far as we have been able to learn, in his religious charities. Certain it is, that he always appeared to consider himself as the obliged party, and as obtaining a favor from societies, which he made the alms of his bounty. Farthest of all was he from supposing that his charitable exertions could make any atonement for sin, or authorize any claims upon the Divine mercy. He held to the most entire self-renunciation, and to dependence upon Christ alone."

The letter to which we have alluded reveals another of the channels through which this liberal man suffered his substance to flow for the relief of the destitute. As the plan of benevolence suggested by Mr. Goodell is evidently the fruit of pure practical philanthropy, its publication will place his character above the suspicion of fanaticism, and secure for him wider admiration, and, we trust, imitation. At least, the narrative above, and the letter below, will serve as an example from actual life, in our times, of what a man in very moderate circumstances, with a family dependent on the daily labor of his hands, may do for his fellow men, and for Christ, if he have only a disposition to do what he can:

JAMAICA, VI., 30th June, 1840.

To Rev. Dr. Morse, of Charleston, Mass.:
DEAR SIR—If you write to gentlemen in England or Scotland, concerning some of their poor coming over here, it may be well to mention the importance of their being farmers, and if those gentlemen write back as soon as might be, let them say what number will come, and what circumstances they may be in, that is, whether they will bring any household necessities or not, and what time they will be here, whether this fall or next spring. If next spring, it would be best for them to be here as early as might be. I propose first to devote \$1000 in providing food, till they can provide for themselves, and assisting them to get land of their own, and if the first that should come over should not need so much, the next year I would receive more until that sum is expended. And if I find that those do well, and make good use of what I do for them, I propose to expend another \$1000 or more. I desire none but industrious people may be sent, who will be willing to do what they can for their own support. I write this in the fear of God, and those who come may depend upon my making these proposals good.—And in very deed, I have a great desire to minister to the necessities of saints when Christ will set it down as done to himself.

I earnestly desire your prayers, and others of your connection, that God will grant his blessing, which is everything, and that I and those I may undertake for, may daily find that in very deed God does care for us, and we may with safety and confidence cast all our care upon him. With sentiments of great respect,
I subscribe myself your ready servant,
SAMUEL GOODELL.

What if the thousands of prosperous farmers and mechanics in the church of Christ should enter upon the systematic works of benevolence after the manner of Solomon Goodell. Would their families suffer? Would their children be left destitute? Would the treasury of the Lord be empty? Would the heathen perish for the lack of the bread of life? "There is that scattereth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

*Mr. Goodell was a Baptist.

God, the hearer of Prayer.

BY REV. RICHARD WATSON.

He openeth his ears to our prayers, and invites them both by commands and promises; nor does a prayer ascend from the heart of a human creature which he does not regard. Does oppression wring from the laboring and overcharged heart of any of his creatures the agonizing appeal to heaven? "I have heard, I have heard," is his response to Israel, groaning under Egyptian task-masters. Does it ascend from the widow and the orphan? "A Father of the fatherless, and a Judge of the widow, is God, in his holy habitation." Is prayer offered when men are pressed on every side with worldly calamities and dangers; how many striking instances of kind regard to prayer, in such circumstances, are furnished to us in the 107th Psalm? See a company of travellers, fainting

amid a boundless expanse of burning sand, in an eastern desert. "Hungry and thirsty, their souls faint within them; then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and he heard them, and delivered them out of their distresses, and he led them forth by a right way." Behold a number of captives "sitting in darkness, being bound in affliction and iron." Could language draw the color of their lot more deeply? But they too "cry unto the Lord in their trouble;" and when "they fell down, and there was none to help, he saved them out of their distresses; he brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death, and brake their bands in sunder." Behold the afflicted: "their soul abhorreth all manner of meat, and they draw near to the gates of death; then they cry unto the Lord, and he saveth them; he sent his word and healed them, and delivered them from their destruction." See the afflicted mariners in a storm at sea; "they mount up to the heaven, they go down again to the depths, their soul is melted because of trouble; they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses; he maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still; then are they glad because they are quiet; so he bringeth them to their desired haven." Well may we say, at such instances of the Divine regard to the voice of man, "O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"

But his regard to the prayer of man is not confined to deliverance from outward calamities, and the supply of worldly blessings. Let the penitent man approach him, laden as he may be with the guilt of his offences, conscious of his services, acknowledging his desert of punishment, but yet pleading the atonement of his Saviour, laying hold upon the horns of the altar of his cross, smiting upon his breast, and crying, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" Will He plead against him with his great power? No; but he will put strength in him; "He will remember his covenant;" he will pass by and proclaim his name, "The Lord, merciful and gracious;" and the broken-hearted, humbled, and believing man, healed, and cheered, and comforted in his God, "shall go down to his house justified."

And, with respect to the covenanted right of prayer, how large is the grant to believers!—"All are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." "Be careful for nothing; but in every thing let your request be made known unto God." "Whatsoever ye ask in my name, the Father will do it."

From the Boston Recorder.

How to make a Minister a good one.

1st. Pray for him; that his heart and mind may be enriched by God, an important rule.
2. Pay him well, so that his mind may be only on his appropriate work.
3. Fill up his library with useful books, so that he may have an inexhaustible fountain, from which to draw supplies for your edification.
4. Be sure to give him all his mornings until 12 o'clock, for study. You should not steal the provender from the manger of your horse, and then fret because of his leanness.
5. Never speak of his faults to any man. One word gone out of your mouth, is as bad as twenty kept in. Do you not know that when you have spoken a word against him, you feel compelled, right or wrong, to substantiate it. His faults, like snowballs, increase by being rolled about.

6. Always speak well of him, for there is no one but of whom you can say some good. The good you say of him, will lead others to think and speak well of him. And their opinion will lead you to think well of him too. Remember the man who flung away the pearl, because he did not know its worth.

7. Always say some kind and encouraging word to him, when you meet him. Do you not suppose your minister is a man, has a heart, and can be incited to exertion for you by the kind words you address him?

8. Visit him frequently with some little present in your hand. This will make him love you, and his affection for you, it is important you should cultivate. Make your minister love you.

9. Never meddle with his labors, but leave him to preach what he pleases, and pursue such measures and plans as he thinks wise. Quarrels here spoil many ministers.

10. Go to him for advice in relation to your measures and plans for doing good, and then see to it, that you follow his advice. It is more of the mule than the man, not to be advised.

11. Be in your place every Sabbath and at every religious meeting. Then, and only then, can you appreciate what he does.

12. Fasten up a copy of these rules where you can read them easily, then read them at least once a week, and especially if a sinner against them, read them every day, as you go to your closet. Perhaps you had better put up a copy on the meeting-house door; perhaps on your pew door. It might be advantageous to give away a copy now and then.

Observe these RULES, gentle reader, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you will have a good minister. Observe them, and though by nature he is far from what you want him to be, it will make him a good one. Violate them, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you will have a poor minister indeed. Violate them, and though in fact you have a first-rate man, it will, to a certainty, make him to you a poor minister.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

FOUR STEPS THAT LEAD TO PEACE.—1. Constantly endeavor to do the will of another rather than your own.

2. Constantly choose rather to want less, than to have more.

3. Constantly choose the lowest place, and be humble to all.

4. Constantly desire and pray that the will of God may be perfectly accomplished in thee, and concerning thee.

Verily, I say unto thee, he that doeth this, enters the region of rest and peace.—T. A. Kempis.

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ferred last year, that cold water had been substituted this year. Charles Chapman, Esq., confirmed this statement, as far as his knowledge extended, having seen wine in only a very few instances among his acquaintances. Mr. Burt said that he had lived eight years in this city, and during that period it had been necessary, on New Year's eve, to employ at least eight constables to preserve order at the Methodist church during the time of service on that occasion. Last night, said he, peace and good order were preserved without any police. Not the least disturbance occurred to molest the exercises of the evening. It was all owing, he thought, to the temperance reformation.

Rev. C. G. Sommers acknowledges the following donations from this State for the relief of Rev. P. C. and A. Maester, since the publication of our last.

Mrs. Brookett, Sayville, Ct. 1.00

"A. D. Watrous, Clinton, Ct. 50

We shall endeavor to acknowledge all donations from Connecticut, for the above object, through the Secretary.

CONGRESS.—We have seen nothing since our last, worthy of note, in the proceedings of Congress. The Fiscal Agency and Tariff question, are both before the House, but as yet little has been done with either. It seems to be agreed on all sides that the Fiscal Agent recommended by President Tyler will meet with little or no favor. Of course the currency of the country will remain for the present, as it is.

HOUSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of bills against this company are advised to hold on to them. The President having given notice that the company will resume payment on the 10th of February next.

BISHOP HUGHES.—It is stated in the N. York papers that this "learned Prelate" has recommended the establishment of a penny paper in that city, for the purpose of advocating the Catholic claim to a separate allowance from the School Fund.

A meeting was lately held in Boston, at which all the pastors of the Evangelical Congregational churches were present, to take into consideration the expediency of setting off an efficient church, and building a house for the Rev. Mr. Kirk. It was decided to do it, Mr. Kirk having been consulted, and consented to accept, provided a suitable person can be found to take his present agency.

REVIVAL.—"It is believed," says the Morning Star, "that within the last three months, nearly one hundred persons have passed from death unto life, in Eastford, Ct. At present there is a general cry for holiness of heart in the church. The work is spreading."

The third Baptist church in Richmond, Va., has had an addition of twenty-five by baptism, within a few weeks past. "Since Elder J. B. Taylor assumed the pastoral charge of this church in 1840," says the Religious Herald, "there have been added to it by baptism and letter 166."

We learn from the Watchman, that the Rev. Mr. Knapp commenced his labors in Boston two weeks since. He is preaching at present with the First Baptist church in the afternoon, and the Baldwin Place church in the evening. Multitudes crowd to hear him every evening.

The Augsburg Gazette states that the population of the Ottoman Empire, according to the last census, amounts to 23,000,000. Of this number 16,000,000 profess the Mahomedan religion, and 7,000,000 are Christians and Jews.

There were three hundred and fifteen deaths in New Haven, including the city and town, during the year 1841.

A new paper has just been started in Utica, entitled the "Utica Daily News." Mr. C. Edwards, author of "The Glory and Shame of England," is one of the editors.

The cotton factory in Washington, Litchfield county, was consumed by fire on the 26th ult. Mr. Elisha Peck, of this city, was one of the principal stockholders. Insurance \$14,000, which will nearly cover the loss.

All persons are cautioned against paying money to A. R. Belden, on account of the Christian Secretary. We have no such agent in our employ. Our only accredited agents are either the pastor of the church, or some gentleman well known in the town where he resides.

The said Belden, we learn, has been practising fraud upon some of the publishers in this city.

THE CHILD'S PICTURE BIBLE: By Isabella Child. A very neat little book for children, and Sunday-school scholars, with the above title, from the press of Durrie & Peck, New Haven. The principal events recorded in the Old Testament are related in a brief and comprehensive manner, each story accompanied with an engraving.

The Child's Picture Testament, by the same author, is a similar work, containing the principal historical events of the New Testament. These are very good books for children. For sale by Gardon Robins.

"S. Y. B." is informed that we should be happy to publish his lines on temperance, did they possess a little more poetical merit.

"Justin," and "X. Y. Z." next week.

For the Christian Secretary.

The New Year.

Another year has fled, O where?
Away, and numbered with the past—
That have already gone—
To fill the page of time, of which
Its Author infinite at first design'd.
Say where are they who did with us begin
That year with vigor, and with joyous hopes
So fair? anticipation high glow'd bright
In every mind, of years of pleasure long,
That they would live to share life's blessings great.

How changed the scenes which now we view!
How many souls immortal have forever fled,
Since the last New Year's day first dawn'd.

That blooming youth who did so gaily dress,
Who thus appear'd in pomp and pride so great,
On New Year's eve, amid the circle gay,
While play'd the chant of violin so sweet;
And that fair Miss, are where? who should'st light
By step so quick and richly deck'd in fashion's
Newest style. They, too, have gone to moulder in the dust,
And all their hopes so bright quick fled away.

That aged father, too, has gone, whose voice
So oft we heard in prayer around the altar kneel.
That Christian mother, too, has gone to rest, and left
Her little band to mourn her sudden exit.
Just in the prime of life, so soon cut down by death.

Alas! and where is he who stagger'd to and fro
So oft, by day and night from his forsaken hut;
To that drab seller's inn, where appetite so strong,
Impell'd him to repair? He has already gone,
The way so broad, off life's busy stage wide sure
By death, and love for his voluptuous cup.

Yes, many souls immortal swift have fled;
Forever gone to their eternal state, to meet their doom,
According as they lived while here on earth,
Their just reward as they obey'd the great
Commands Divine; or as they set at naught,
And disobey'd the sacred word of truth,

And the just claims of Heaven's high throne,
To meet the wrath of an avenging God.
Behold another New Year's day has dawn'd
Upon the busy world. Men yet conscious of their
Terrible fate still heedless live in sin, as in the days of Noah,
Though loud proclaims the herald of the cross,
That God will punish men for sin; yet all alive to care
And strife, to gain the world and treasure up
Is goods in future store, that they in wealth and ease
May long enjoy life's richest blessings, which the earth
Affords. So eager thus to grasp the shining gold,
The transient things of earth; and reckless of God's law,
Have oft profan'd the holy Sabbath day,
By toil unneedful, and recreation vain;

Though conscious of their sins, and oft apprised,
That death's cold hand will soon upon them prey,
And then appear before the bar of God their souls
To give account. And others, too, by sceptic rule,
Deny all that pertains to truth divine; the will
Of God revealed to man. We see a busy throng
In cares and trade immers'd deep sunk in sin,
And deaf to wisdom's call, to lay up not, where
"Moth and rust corrupts" in earthly fabric;
Where ere long, they will consume by fire, those
Treasures of the earth.

With ardent hopes of such a cast, have many
Pass'd away, while the terrestrial ball last
Moved around you shining orb of day.
Will all who now begin this year anew with joyous
Hopes, and future prospects fair; again
Be wafted on the shores of time, around
The life-giving tree of life, and
Forth upon a thousand worlds? O who can tell!

Yet death is certain, and to live is sure to none.
O then "ye careless ones" be wise; Ye who long
Have lived in sin, whose heads are silver'd o'er
With age; time long has borne you round, from
Year to year; "tis certain soon it will let go,
And launch you in the deep, beyond all hope,
Unless you make your peace with God on earth.

You who in middle age, in summer's ardent strength,
Take heed, lest unaware you may be quick
Cut down by death, indulging false that you
Are friends of God.
Ye blooming youth, who like the morning flower
Bloom fair in life, with health and beauty deck'd,
Be wise to day, 'tis madness to defer. Seek now the pearl,
That treasure now make sure, which is laid up
In heaven where "moth and rust do not corrupt,"
A crown that's pure, "Procrastination is the thief of time,"
Perhaps this year may be the last of thine.

Gaylord's Bridge, Ct. Jan 1, 1842.

Selected Summary.

SEVENTH OFFICE, MEDINA, OHIO, {
Saturday morning, 4 o'clock.

GREAT FIRE IN THE VILLAGE OF MEDINA.—We regret to announce that a fire broke out in this village about 2 o'clock this morning, in E. Bent's building, on the east side of the main street, owned by Mr. C. S. Parks, merchant, which entirely destroyed that store, the whole of Dr. H. H. Black's stores, the Eagle Tavern, and several small buildings. The Eagle Tavern was occupied by Mr. Richard Martin, a part of its contents only were saved. H. H. Black's block was occupied by Messrs. Vibbard & Northrop as a drug and grocery store, and but a small part of whose stock was saved; also by J. D. Foot, as a dry goods store, by H. & J. H. Goodrich as a cap and foot store, and by A. A. Norton, as a dwelling house and cabinet shop, all of whom have sustained severe losses. Mr. Parks, besides his whole stock of goods, had consumed a considerable amount of money in bank bills.

Mr. B. Fairman, and others, are losers by the fire. The whole loss will probably exceed \$25,000, a small part of which only is covered by insurance.

The following table exhibits the names of the sufferers, the amount of property destroyed, and the amount insured, as near as can be ascertained at this early hour:

Names.	Loss.	Insurance.
Owners of the Eagle Tavern,	\$3,500	2500
J. D. Foot,	100	
H. & J. H. Goodrich,	100	1000
Vibbard & Northrop,	2000	
A. Norton,	250	
C. Hill,	2500	1500
C. S. Parks,	6000	4000
Fuller & Spencer,	100	
E. Bent,	800	300
B. Fairman,	800	400
R. Martin,	300	
G. R. Lewis,	200	

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Dec. 24.

It would appear by the late census that there are upwards of half a million of the free white inhabitants of our country over 20 years of age, who are unable to read or write. The annexed table shows the number in the several States, and the proportion which that number bears to the whole number of whites. New Jersey, it will be seen, is, according to this standard, the eighth State in point of popular intelligence. By the same rule, Connecticut stands at the head of the Union, and North Carolina the lowest in the scale. The "chivalrous South" appears to be far below the northern and eastern States. The difference between South Carolina (the birth place of Nullification), where every twelfth man is unable to read and write his name, and Connecticut (the land of Common Schools), where the proportion is the other way, more than five hun-

dred to one, is a most striking and instructive commentary upon the state of social and moral improvement in the respective States.

It is proper to remark, in justice to our common country and its peculiar and beneficial institutions, that the proportion of popular ignorance is materially increased in some of the States by the presence of huge numbers of aliens. Thus New York and Massachusetts, second to none in the facilities for education, have in their large towns great numbers of foreigners, not yet assimilated to American institutions. The same is true to a great extent of the new States. But for those proud members of the "old thirteen," Georgia, Virginia, and the two Carolinas, there is no such excuse.

Number of Whites over 20 who cannot Read or Write.

Connecticut,	526, being 1 in 574
Maine,	3241
Vermont,	2370
New Hampshire,	927
Massachusetts,	4448
Michigan,	2173
Rhode Island,	1600
New York,	6345
New Jersey,	44,432
Pennsylvania,	33,940
Ohio,	35,304
Louisiana,	4,861
Maryland,	11,695
Mississippi,	13,360
Indiana,	38,100
Illinois,	27,512
Missouri,	19,457
Alabama,	22,592
Georgia,	33,717
Kentucky,	5,013
Virginia,	58,732
South Carolina,	20,615
Arkansas,	6,547
Delaware,	4,832
Tennessee,	58,531
North Carolina,	56,649
	584,547

AWFUL CALAMITY.—A private letter received yesterday details an accident at the town of Jackson, Louisiana, that appeals one's very soul. It is one of the most curious as well as the most heart-rending we ever heard of. A dray loaded with powder was being discharged, when, by carelessness (some say drunkenness) of the drayman, one of them was suffered to fall. A scissor grinder was near, busy in his occupation, and his rapid wheel emitting a shower of sparks. These fell upon the spilled powder, blew up the man, scissor grinder, horse and dray, and killed four negroes belonging to Mr. Seth Parker. The shock was felt all over town, and many windows were broken. One leg of the drayman and his hat were found several hundred yards off. The mangled remains of the scissor grinder were collected and decently buried. His wheel, it appears, had been sent about sixty yards, and lodged on the balcony of a neighboring house. When will people learn to be careful with powder?—N. O. Crescent City.

LIMBETABLE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. James Charter, of Edinburg, aged about 21, son of Capt. Nathan Charter, went out with several companions to skate on an adjacent pond. While skating, the foremost of the number broke through the ice, but fortunately fell forward upon a firmer piece of ice, and saved himself. The second turned suddenly and avoided the hole, crying out at the same time to those that followed, to beware. But the third, (Charter) being under too strong headway, or not heeding his friend's warning, plunged forward, broke in, and instantly disappeared! His body was drawn out by hooks on Monday, and interred on Wednesday. He was a worthy young man, and his loss is deeply lamented by his friends and acquaintances.—Pat. and Eagle.

BEVERLY HILL.—The number of "survivors" of this battle picked up in all parts of the country, seems to exceed the original number who fought there.

Mr. Grant, the London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, says that Espartaco is shaping out a course in Spain akin to that of Washington, rather than that of Napoleon. If so, we rejoice in the better prospect for that distressed country. He has indeed immense power for good or ill in his hands. The power of Popery is now totally obliterated in Spain, and every vestige of royalty swept away, except a frail infant stem.

The Manhattan Bank of New York was chartered through the instrumentality of Aaron Burr.

The number of pensioners who have died during the last year amounts to 862.

LOOK OUT!—The Cashier of the New Hampshire Bank at Portsmouth gives notice that the charter of the Bank will expire on the 31 of January next, and that no provisions are made for the payment of bills after that date.

It appears that the Atlantic steamers, notwithstanding the large number of passengers they have carried, have lost money. The Cunard steamers have required additional compensation, from the government, and the Great Western has been a losing concern. In a late London paper, we find an account of the Great Western company, to take into consideration the propriety of selling their ship, building and other works. It was voted to offer the works for sale as soon as the immense iron steamer now on the stocks should be completed. A proposition was made to sell the Great Western, and it was stated that the shares would bring only £10 for £20 paid.

Great Britain has 28,000,000 of inhabitants, 23,000,000 of whom may be said to live from hand to mouth.

Look out for bills on the Blackstone Bank, Providence, cleared from ones to tens. There are many of them in circulation in this vicinity.

A Chimney Sweep died lately at Philadelphia, worth \$100,000.

A fourth edition of Mrs. Sigourney's poems has just been published at Philadelphia.

ANOTHER ZERAI COLBERT.—There is at present attached to the ordinance survey in Ireland, a boy of eight years of age, named Alexander Gley, whose natural powers of calculation leave the greatest arithmeticians in the background. He can, in less than a minute, make a return of any quantity of land, by giving him the surveyors chained distance, which the most practical arithmetician would take an hour to complete.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—Opening to Albany.—The members of the Boston city government, with a large number of invited guests, left on Monday morning in the cars for Albany, at the invitation of the authorities of that city, to celebrate the opening of the Western Railroad. Several guests from New Bedford, who left that place on Monday morning at half past three, were of the party. The New Bedford Mercury of Tuesday mentioned the fact that the Assembly Hall in Albany would be lighted that evening by sperm candles moulded last morning in New Bedford.

The party spent Tuesday in Albany, and returned on Wednesday, accompanied by the Albany city authorities and other guests, who dined here by invitation of our city government, yesterday.

It is stated in a Canadian paper, that there are now eight men-of-war lying in the port of Halifax, an unusual number since the peace. During the late war, upon one occasion, the number is said to have been eighty, of all rates and size, within the waters of our harbor.

The Planter's Hotel in St. Louis, was a few days since sold for the sum of \$130,000. The building was erected at an expense of over \$210,000.

RAPID GROWTH OF ROCHESTER.—Some idea may be formed of the onward march of our inland city, from the fact that notwithstanding the deranged state of the currency, there has been erected as nearly as can be ascertained, from four to five hundred buildings during the year 1841 some of them noble structures, as well for business as for dwellings—and all included in this estimate comfortable residences for ordinary sized families. And yet the city is still for room.—Rock. Dem.

THE CHEROKEES.—The principal chief of the Cherokees has sent his annual message, which is a highly interesting document, and will compare with any of the Governor's messages. The chief says there is due from the United States to that nation more than \$2,500,000; and he recommends that this sum be obtained, and in part distributed among the people, and that the interest of the School Fund be devoted to the maintenance of Schools, and the diffusion of the blessings of education.

HORRIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS.—The Georgetown, (Del.) correspondent of the Wilmington Republican says, that a man by the name of Hastings, living near Laurel, in that county, with his family, five or six in number, were all burnt to cinders a day or two ago. It is believed the whole family were murdered for the sake of some \$3,000 known to be in the house, and it turned out to the ground over the heads of its murdered inmates.—The head of one of the blacks was found separate from the body.

CONSPIRACY AT THE SOUTH.—A gang of negro thieves, robbers and murderers, says the Natchez Free Trader of the 7th inst., has been detected in the parish of Claiborne, Louisiana. A letter from one of them, recommending certain murders, robberies, &c., has been accidentally obtained, and is published in the Natchez Herald, upon the authority of thirty-five citizens. It is signed by John M. Brady, and addressed to Col. John D. Vidson. There is, beyond doubt, an organized band of villains on the frontiers of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, who prey upon the rest of the community.

The Boston Evening Transcript, one of the neatest and raciest little journals in the country, has been considerably enlarged. We shall miss its trim and elegant appearance to which we have been so long accustomed, but we doubt not it will be much improved by the change.—Tribune.

On the 26th ult. the large Cotton Manufactory in Washington, Ct. was entirely consumed, the walls alone remaining. Elisha Peck, of Hartford, was one of the principal stockholders. There was an insurance on the building and its contents of \$14,000, which will nearly cover the loss.

The firemen of Boston, were called out during the last year 131 times. It consists of a chief engineer, ten assistants, and 589 engine-men.

At the port of Boston during the past year there were 1,743 Foreign, and 4,574 Coast arrivals; and 1,569 Foreign and 2,841 Coast clearances.

The store of J. C. Tucker at Ware, Mass., was burned on the 1st ult. with a portion of its contents. It is supposed to have been set on fire to secure the insurance.

A man named Dalton, in a fit of insanity, induced by drunkenness, walked out of a window in the third story of a hotel at Grand Gulf, Miss., on the night of the 10th ult., and was so badly bruised that he lived but a short time.—Tribune.

A meeting of the citizens of Sackett's Harbor has been held, resolutions passed, and a petition to Congress drawn up praying them to erect fortifications at that place, as has been done at Oswego and Ogdensburg.

A man named Griffin, who had several hands under his care on the Canal near Richmond, Va., left the shanties on Christmas night, telling the men that he should not return until morning. He did return, however, and was mistaken for a robber by one of the men, who shot him upon the spot.

MURDER.—A man by the name of Calhoun, killed a Mr. Choate in Waynesborough, Tenn., Dec. 17th, by stabbing him in the breast. The criminal is now in custody, awaiting the penalty of the law. The altercation sprang up in a grog-shop, and both were under the influence of liquor.

The annual value of the Pennsylvania Iron trade, is estimated at above 22,000,000 dollars.

MARRIED.

In this city, 1st inst., by Rev. J. S. Eaton, Mr. Humiston Chapin, to Miss Sarah H. Wing, daughter of John Wing, all of this city.

In this city, 30th ult., by Rev. Dr. Hawes, Mr. Jared H. Flagg, to Miss Sarah A. Montrose.

At Suffield, by Rev. A. C. Washburn, Mr. Benjamin F. Arthur to Miss Elizabeth Ensign, both of Westfield, Mass.

At New London, 21st ult., by Rev. Mr. Hallam, Mr. Ansel C. Cady to Miss Harriet, daughter of Lewis Allen, Esq.

At Meriden, Mr. Wm. Coan, to Miss Jane Upson.

At Berlin, 24th ult., Mr. Almon B. Goodwin, of New Britain, to Miss Clara A. Churchill, of Newington.

At West Suffield, by Rev. B. P. Lyne, Dec. 8th, Mr. J. Wale Denison, of the firm of A. & J. W. Denison, to Miss Sarah Emeline, daughter of Julius Harmon, Esq., both of W. Suffield.

DIED.

In this city, 29th ult., Eler Alabama, only child of Henry B. and Melinda H. Jones, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At West Suffield, in November, Mrs. Rachel Sheldon, wife of Mr. Charles Sheldon, aged 55.

At Andover, 23d ult., Mr. Jehro Morton, aged 85.

Poetry.

Christian Warfare.

"Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God: that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand."—Eph. vi. 13.

Oh! speed thee, Christian, on thy way,
And to thy armour cling:
With girdled loins the call obey
That grace and mercy bring.

There is a battle to be fought—
An uphill race to run—
A crown of glory to be sought—
A victory to be won.

The shield of faith will blunt the dart
That Satan's hand may throw;
His arrow cannot reach thy heart,
If Christ control the bow.

The glowing lamp of prayer will light
Thy path on every road;
'Twill keep the goal of heaven in sight,
And guide thee to thy God.

Oh! faint not, Christian, for thy sighs
Are heard before his throne;
The race must come before the prize—
The cross before the crown.

Miscellaneous.

The Schism in the Romish Church in India.

[As the fact of an angry schism among the Romanists of British India has recently been brought under the notice of Parliament by a Roman Catholic Peer, our readers will feel interested in the following account of the nature and origin of the dispute, given by the Calcutta Christian Advocate some months ago.]

The Lord Jesus prayed, that his church might be one, even as he and the Father were one; and the expressions, "knit together in love," being "members of one body," and the like, all go to prove that the unity of Christ's church is to be a oneness in sentiment and operation. Now let us test the mind and actions of the Romanist community in India and Calcutta, by this plain common-sense and scriptural view of unity. So far from this, for several months past it has been rent in twain. The one party has appealed to his Holiness the Pope as their Father, and to the Caesar of Britain as the civil head; the other rendering spiritual allegiance to the Bishop of Meliapore, the civil obedience to the Caesar of Portugal. This strife between the united, has been carried before the civil magistrates and judges; and thus this evidence of the unity of the system has been placed beyond dispute. The Union, the Pope, doubtless felt that this schism in the system was undermining the stability of his throne; and accordingly he sends forth a party of the well-beloved and trusty disciples of Loyola—men well skilled both in mollifying and healing the divisions of the system. They have tried to effect that which the infallible magnificence of the Pope could not accomplish; and they have, of course, failed. The consequence has been confusion worse confounded. One set of priests are fulminating their anathemas against the other. Jesuits are contending with the Dominicans and Franciscans, and the poor bewildered laity are thinking for themselves, and impatiently asking strange questions about the inquisition. Fra Sta. Maria de Paula writes pamphlets against Fr. O'Donovan, and anonymous lay and clerical scribbles, with all the bitterness of party animosity, pay their orisons even in advertisements to the Commercial Advertiser. Nor are these subjects of dispute at all minor ones. They involve the very truth of the system.

The main point at issue is whether the Pope is the supreme ruler of the Romanists, or whether the Bishop of Meliapore shall hold the rule in this portion of his dominions over more than half his subjects. The men sent by the Pope brand the men of Goa with the epithet, "schismatic priests," and place their churches and acts under ban. While the Goa priests designate them as intruders and busy-bodies in other men's matters. A Goa priest is elevated to the Vicar Apostolicship—the Jesuits refuse to recognize him. The Romanist periodical, the approved child of the late Vicar Apostolic, is advertised as no longer worthy of support by the present one. The one party declare the present Vicar Apostolic is no Vicar Apostolic at all; while the nearest unquestionable authority says that he is. The Vicar Apostolic suspends a popish minister. The other party oppose his suspension, and the government do not interfere.

A Reverend correspondent of the Expositor, who dates his letter from Madura, says, speaking of his endeavors to overturn the Goa priests in that district, "From the day of our entry, up to the present moment of our state is war, but a war most cruel—a war even unto death. You are perhaps already informed that for my share I have been poisoned four times." And mark the source of this—"Our enemies are the schismatic priests, expert in every artifice and stratagem, skilled in the use of every means, and above all in suits and false oaths!"—Who are the schismatic priests? The priests of Goa, Romanists!!!

The Vicar Apostolic, whose power has been disputed, in his pastoral address, says, "The deplorable dissensions which still unhappily prevail amongst the Catholics of this city, and thus render the seamless garment of Christ Jesus," &c., &c. "Let enmities therefore, (whether they have proceeded from public or private causes), be eradicated, let amicable arrangements be mutually made," &c.

Baptism in South Australia.

The following extract from the Southern Australian newspaper, will, no doubt interest the readers of the Watchman, connected, as it is, with the progress of our denomination in one of the most distant colonies of Great Britain, and where the seeds are undoubtedly germinating, which will by and bye exhibit one of the most powerful nations of the Southern hemisphere, speaking our language and enjoying, it is to be hoped, our civil and religious privileges.

The gentleman alluded to, David M'Laren, Esq., was for many years a merchant of the city of Glasgow, in Scotland, and pastor of one of the Baptist churches in that city, where he proved himself an active and efficient minister of the gospel of Christ.—*Watchman.*

BAPTISM IN THE TORRINS.—On Sunday last,

Oct. 11, 1840, David M'Laren, Esq., who has, in consequence of the absence of a regular pastor, generally officiated as minister to the Baptist church in Adelaide, administered the ordinance of baptism by immersion, in the river Torrens, in the neighborhood of Mr. Randal's residence, Park Cottage. The banks of the river on both sides were lined by a respectable and numerous body of spectators. Among these, we observed persons of all religious denominations. We have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the same rite administered under similar circumstances at home, but, to the credit of South Australia, we have to state, that we never observed its administration conducted with so much becoming decorum. Besides engaging in appropriate devotional exercises, which were as devoutly conducted as we ever witnessed in any church or chapel, Mr. M'Laren delivered a short address, explanatory and vindicatory of Baptist principles, basing them on what he considered "two indisputable maxims, that the observance of every religious rite ought to be the result of personal conviction; and that the suitability of the scriptural motive to personal holiness, arising from the circumstance of individuals having been baptized, depends on the fact of their having observed that rite intelligently." Not one of the least blessings of the province is, the harmony and good feeling existing among all denominations of Christians—a further indication of which was very apparent on the occasion referred to above. This, it is right to say, is the first baptism of an adult by immersion which has taken place in South Australia, since it was erected into a British province.—*Southern Australian.*

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.—On the cover of the November number of the Primitive Church Magazine, we find the following notices. Religious persecution, it seems, is reviving in Great Britain. It is a long time since the laws, compelling all the members of a parish to attend the parish Church, have been enforced, and many are not even aware of their existence. Yet they have never been repealed by Parliament, and the present attempts to revive and enforce them, show that the spirit which originally secured their enactment, still exists, although somewhat held in check by the force of public opinion.—*Bap. Adv.*

A dormant statute has recently been put in force and eleven persons imprisoned for non-attendance at divine service, one of them for sixty-one days, another for sixty-three. In another instance, a laborer has been confined for ten weeks, in consequence of a penalty of 1s. with 14s. costs, for having been absent from church one Sunday without a reasonable excuse. Miss R. Tindall, who has succeeded from the established church, and joined the Plymouth Brethren, was recently baptized in the sea at Scarborough, by John Howard, Esq. of Tottenham. The Rev. J. L. Milton, a clergyman of the church of England, has been recently baptized by the Rev. B. H. Draper, of Southampton. Sir Collin E. Smith lately observed, that "Take the history of England, of Scotland, and of Europe, and it will be found, that at the basis of every war, religion has been more or less concerned. How could religion have produced such effects if it had not been embodied in the deleterious shape of religious establishments?" Meetings have been held in Bradford and Leeds, to welcome the return of the Revs. J. E. Giles and Henry Dawson, from Copenhagen. The practice of believers' baptism, is we hear, greatly on the increase in Northamptonshire; many Independents and Methodists have been immersed.—The Evangelical Magazine for September, speaks of the present as "a time when extraordinary zeal is put forth by our Baptist brethren. A Congregational Tract Society has been formed to print tracts at 1d. per 100 pages. Five Stepmey students have passed their matriculation examination in the University of London."

Good Resolutions.

No lesson is more valuable to the young, than that which makes them acquainted with the inward spiritual life of men who have become eminently holy and useful. It should be recollected that these resolutions of President Edwards, were formed while he was a very young man, and under his father's roof. Here is found the germ of his future, moral, and intellectual greatness. These resolutions are worthy of the attention of Christians and all others, but especially of the most serious attention of the young. And as they read them let each one ask, Are not all these resolutions good in themselves? Are they not reasonable? Have any excuse for failing to put them all in practice?—*Watchman.*

1. *Resolved*, Never to speak evil of any one, so that it shall tend to his dishonor, more or less, upon no account, except for some real good.

2. *Resolved*, In narrations never to speak any thing but the pure and simple verity.

3. *Resolved*, Never to utter any thing that is sportive or a matter of laughter on the Lord's day.

4. *Resolved*, Let there be something of benevolence in all that I speak.

5. *Resolved*, That I will endeavor always to keep a benign aspect, and air of acting and speaking in all places and in all companies, except that it should so happen that duty requires otherwise.

6. *Resolved*, Not only to refrain from an air of dislike, fretfulness and anger in conversation, but to exhibit an air of love, cheerfulness and benignity.

7. *Resolved*, Never to say any thing at all against any body, but when it is perfectly agreeable to the highest degree of Christian honor, and of love to mankind, agreeable to the lowest humility, and sense of my own faults and failings, and agreeable to the golden rule. Often when I have said any thing against any one, to bring it to, and try it by the test of this resolution.

8. *Resolved*, To do always what I can towards making, maintaining and preserving peace, when it can be done without an over-balancing detriment in other respects.

9. *Resolved*, Never to allow the least measure of any fretting or uneasiness at my father and mother—to suffer no effects of it, so much as in the least alteration of speech, or motion of the eye; and to be especially careful of it with respect to any of our family.

10. *Resolved*, To maintain the strictest temperance in eating and drinking.

11. *Resolved*, To inquire every night, before I

go to bed, whether I have acted in the best way I possibly could with respect to eating and drinking.

12. *Resolved*, To inquire every night, as I am going to bed, wherein I have been negligent—what sin I have committed—and wherein I have denied myself. Also, at the end of every week, month and year.

Important to the Lovers of Wealth.

Any man can be rich, not, says an ancient philosopher, by adding to his effects, but by retrenching his wants. The a nihilation of a desire so far as human happiness is concerned, is the same as the gratification of it. The man whose income does not exceed one hundred dollars, if it be sufficient to satisfy every real and imaginary want, is on the same footing as to enjoyment, as the man with his thousands, if these do no more than satiate his desires. The real and rational wants of men are few and easily satisfied. A competency is all they can enjoy, all beyond this is superfluous. This scramble for money, this contest for superiority in wealth which characterizes our times, is a chase after shadows, a grasping for empty air. He who draws the prize draws a blank. Think to gratify the immortal mind, whose aspirations reach as high as heaven, and whose desires nought but an eternal good can satisfy, with perishing dust, with cankered, filthy lucre? "This madness!" "This worse than folly!" Let our temporal wants be reduced to those of mere necessity and we should be led to the result of the poet,

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

WITNESS TO THE SAVIOUR.—The heavens gave witness. A new star passed through the sky at his incarnation; and at his crucifixion, for three hours the sun was darkened.

The winds and seas gave witness, when at his word, the tempest was hushed, and rough billows smoothed into a calm. At the same word the inhabitants of the waters crowded around the ship, and filled the net of the astonished and worshipping disciples.

The earth gave witness. At his death and at his resurrection, it trembled to its centre.

Disease gave witness. Fevers were rebuked; the blind saw their deliverer; the deaf heard his voice; the dumb published his glory; the sick of the pulse were made whole; and the lepers were cleansed at his bidding.

The grave gave witness, when Lazarus came forth, and when many bodies of the saints which slept arose.

The invisible world gave witness. Devils acknowledged his divinity, and fled from his presence. Angels ministered unto him in the desert, the garden, and the tomb. A multitude sang an anthem in the air in the hearing of the shepherds; and as our risen Lord ascended up to glory, they accompanied him.

O yes, he is, as the apostle affirms, "The great God, even our Saviour."—*Youth's Friend.*

From the Episcopal Recorder.

OXFORD THEOLOGY.

Messrs. Editors—I presume it is known that Mr. Vanburgh Livingston, the author of several pieces in the New York Churchman signed Livens, and of a work called Oxford Theology, in reply to Bishop McVane's work exposing the tendency of the Oxford Tracts, has recently discovered that the doctrine which he, Mr. Livingston, in effect advocates, is, after all, the doctrine of the Church of Rome. The work, you will recollect, was lauded by the New York Oracle, and by several of the English Magazines. The following lines may show how R. nie chuckles at the result.

LINES

ON HEARING THAT MR. V. L., THE ANTAGONIST OF BISHOP M'V., HAD TURNED ROMANIST.

Oh! the Bishop from his tower
Gives an uncertain sound;
"Beware of Oxford—Oxford's power
Has camp'd on Popish ground."
"The charge is false," V. L. replies,
"Oxford is true as steel;
Her banner floats where Popery flies,
Her power 'tis Rome's to feel."
The knight so bold in Oxford's cause,
Has turned his sword to Rome!
Churchman of York, 'tis time to pause,
Or with him seek a home.

69,680.

This is the number given in the last Quarterly Report of the N. Y. Washington Society, of persons in the United States already rescued and blessed by the new movement, without taking into the account the thousands more that compose their individual family circles. We would re-echo Mr. Pollard's chorus, "Go on, go on, go on, go on." And we would urge every family that has an unhappy inmate, the slave of intemperance, to make an instant and powerful effort to bring such an one, whether male or female, under this influence. None can tell how soon the harvest may close.—*Am. Tem. Union.*

GOING BACK AGAIN.—A moderate drinker accosted a reformed drunkard with great fears lest he should go back again. "Did you ever know," said the reformed man, "a person pulled out of the fire, terribly burnt, go back again? No, it is you, not I, who will go into the fire. You think it very warm and comfortable, and are getting nearer and nearer. The moderate drinker is running into the fire. The reformed drunkard is running from it, the farther off he is, the better he feels.—*Id.*

A SECRET FOR A FARMER'S WIFE.—While the milking of your cows is going on, let your pans be placed in a kettle of boiling water. Strain the milk into one of the pans taken hot from the kettle, and cover the same with another of the hot pans, and proceed in like manner with the whole mess of milk, and you will find that you will have double the quantity of good rich cream, that you will get double the quantity of sweet and delicious butter. Try it.

Children's Corner.

From the S. S. Treasury.

Little Billy and his Chips.

Little Billy was a poor boy. His mother worked very hard to get him and his little sisters food and clothing. He was obedient and kind, loved his books and schools. He might be seen every Sabbath in his class. Billy would run errands for his mother, and between the hours of school, he would pick up chips to make a fire for his poor mother. Sometimes for a whole week, Billy's chips were all the wood his mother had.

Many wicked children in his neighborhood would steal chips wherever they could find them. But Billy would go into the shop, or where the men were at work, and ask the men for them, and would not touch them till they gave him leave. So while other boys were carried to prison for stealing and were afraid of every constable that came along, Billy was not alarmed or carried away by any of them. He picked up his chips and carried them home to his poor mother; but he would not go with other bad boys.

There was one place where Billy went for chips often than to any others. It was where his teacher worked. He loved his teacher, and his teacher loved him. He gave Billy as many chips as he could. He would fill his basket and run home to his mother saying, "my teacher gave me these." This little boy was poor, but he had kind friends. He had friends because he was an honest and kind boy. When his mother tells him to go to school, he always obeys her. On the Sabbath he may be seen on his way to the Sabbath school with his Testament. He passes many wicked boys in the streets, but he never stops to speak with them or join them in their wicked sports.

A Court of Probate holden at Berlin, within and for the District of Berlin, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1841.

Present, Joseph Wright, Esq. Judge.
ON motion of the Executor, and on the estate of Hooker Gilbert, late of Berlin, within said District, deceased, This Court doth appoint the 25th day of December inst., at one o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Office in said District, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration account on said estate.—And doth direct said Executor to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in said town of Berlin, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record. E. A. PARKER, Clerk.
A Court of Probate holden at Berlin, within and for the District of Berlin, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1841.

Present JOSEPH WRIGHT, Esq. Judge.
ON motion of Sylvester Elton, Executor on the estate of Nathaniel Cole, late of Berlin, within said District, deceased, This Court doth appoint the 11th day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Office in said District, for the hearing, allowance and settlement of the Administration account on said estate.—And doth direct said Executor to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in said town of Berlin, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record. E. A. PARKER, Clerk.
Nov. 19, 1841. 3-36

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, and for sale, THE GLORY AND SHAME of England, 2 vols. 12 mo. A very interesting work by C. Edward Lester.
Memoir of Mrs. S. L. Smith.
Journey in the West, by Mrs. Steele.
Grassroots of the Netherlands.
Kirk's Sermons, 1 vol. 12 mo.
Scripture Geology, by Dr. Pye Smith.
Christian Experience as displayed in the life and writings of St. Paul.
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Pneumonia and other poems, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
Reminiscences of his own times from 1756 to 1841, by Col. J. Trumull.
Also, a great variety of Annuals and books, suitable for presents for the season.

ROBINS & FOLGER
Nov. 19. 36

CANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The next term of this school will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day, Dec. next, under the instruction of Mr. Edwin Robbins, who has conducted the school during the past term with eminent success.
The committee have only to add that they have secured the services of Mr. Robbins for the year ensuing, and can, with an unshaken confidence, recommend him to the public as a teacher worthy of their trust.
Tuition.—On diary English branches, viz: arithmetic, grammar, geography &c. (per term of 12 weeks,) \$3.50.
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JUST received and for sale by ROBINS & FOLGER.
History of Indian affairs, or History of Baptist Indian Missions, embracing remarks on the former and present condition of the aboriginal tribes, their settlement within the Indian Territory, and their future prospects, by Isaac McCoy.
Sermons by the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark, 2 vols.
The New Home—What'll I do, or glimpses of western life, by Mary Claver, an actual letter.
Coleman's Christian Antiquities.
Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims.
Journey in the West, by Mrs. Steele.
Christ in Experience as displayed in the life and writings of St. Paul.
The Flower Garden, by Charlotte Elizabeth, Divine Commentaries, by Rev. Liman Ashie, Elizabeth Thornton, or the flower and fruit of female piety, &c.
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MISS C. PETTIBONE & CO. would inform the Ladies that they are now opening a beautiful assortment of rich MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, from Boston and New York, of entire new styles, among which are plain, striped, plaid and uncut silk veils, a great variety of silks, of almost every color and description, a large assortment of chape, rainbow, plaid, and other new styles of bonnet, cap, neck and velvet ribbons, the handsomest and best in the city; cords, tassels, and gimp for cloak trimmings, lisle thread, brussels and honeycomb lace; shawl muslins, velvet and silk cravats, gloves, French Collars, silk and velvet hats, of an entire new pattern, hoods, caps, &c., &c. A large assortment of TUSCAN BONNETS, the cheapest and best in the city, together with almost every style of fashionable G-ds, many of which were bought of the Importers, and will be sold cheaper than can be found at any other store in the city.
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THE subscriber is in want of several intelligent and energetic men to circulate a valuable and popular publication, to whom very liberal encouragement will be given.

J. SEYMOUR BROWN
BAPTIST ALMANAC AND REGISTER. Just received, a supply of the Baptist Almanac and Register, for 1842. Also, Fuller's Sermon on the Power of the Cross, delivered before the General Conference of the Baptist denomination held at Baltimore, April 28th, 1841. For sale by ROBINS & FOLGER, 180 Main st. Nov. 19. 36

BURR AND SMITH,
Book and Job Printers, 184 1-2 Main Street.

Christian Union.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN UNION. By Rev. Wm. HAZEN. Boston, published by Gould, Knapp and Lincoln: 1841.

This is a good little book, 32 mo., 61 pages, done up in neat style, suitable for carrying in the pocket, as an easy companion, and its sentiments will be found of considerable advantage, if laid upon the heart as the word of truth. Reader, will you buy it? Read it; ponder its truths, and carry out its spirit.
Price 25 cents. For sale by ROBINS & FOLGER, 180 Main st. June 25.

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On the relation between the Holy Scriptures and the parts of Geology. By J. Smith, D. D. &c.
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Hartford, July 23, 1841.

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